X. *An Account of an extraordinary Caſe communicated by Dr.* Walter Graham, *Phyſician at* Mansfeild, *to Dr.* Mortimer, *Secr.* R. S. *concerning a large Quantity of* Matter *or* Water *contained in* Cyſtis's *or Bags adhering to the* Peritonæum, *and not communicating with the Cavity of the* Abdomen.

IN the Middle of *Febrnary* 1735. *Jane Dawſon*, of the Pariſh of *Mansfield* in *Nottinghamſhire*, an unmarried Woman, aged Thirty, received a violent Strain by lifting a Tub of Water, and immediately complained of great Pain in her Left Side.——In *March* following, ſhe found a Lump, or little round Swelling, in that Side of her Belly; and ſoon after the whole *Abdomen* ſwelled, but more in the Left than in the Right Side.——She complained frequently of ſevere Pains in her Bowels, which, in Time, became ſo violent, that ſhe had neither Eaſe or Sleep, but by taking large Quantities of Opium.——During her Illneſs ſhe made very little Urine, and was ſo coſtive, that ſhe had ſeldom any Stools but by the Help of Purges or Clyſters: The former gave her always Pain, and the greateſt Relief ſhe found, was from emollient Clyſters that emptied the *Inteſtines*.——Her Thighs and Legs were not ſwelled, but theſe and other Parts of the Body were much emaciated.——In this unhappy Condition the poor Woman lived about Two Years Nine Months, and died on the 17th of *November* 1738.

I ſhould have mentioned, that, before this Accident of the Strain, ſhe had always enjoyed a tolerable good Share of Health; and ſeldom made any Complaint, but of miſſing her *Menſtrua*.

Upon viewing the naked Body, the *Abdomen* was vaſtly diſtended, and moſt at the Navel: The Swelling was unequal, the Left Side being more ſwelled than the Right; and there appeared a very diſtinct Protuberance all along the Left *Epigaſtrium*: This Protuberance was much ſofter than the other Parts of the Belly, which were ſo hard, that upon Preſſure they did not pit.

Upon opening the Body, we obſerved as follows:

The *Membrana adipoſa* was very thin, and the *Abdominal Muſcles* were much extenuated by the great Diſtention, as is uſual in like Caſes.

The *Peritonæum*, which was the chief Seat of the Diſtemper, and the principal Part to be taken notice of, was grown to ſo monſtrous a Thickneſs, that its Section at the Navel was Five Inches and Two-tenths of an Inch; and it was of the ſame Thickneſs below, but ſomewhat thinner above it.——All over the *Peritonæum*, and throughout the Whole, there appeared a prodigious Number of Glands; and the Space betwixt one Gland and another was filled with a white ſpongy Fleſh.——Some of theſe Glands were round, others oblong: Many of them were as large as a Gooſe's Egg, others about the Bigneſs of a Pigeon's Egg, and ſome leſs; the largeſt were on the Left Side.——Their internal Subſtance was deſtroyed, and only the external *Membranes* left, whoſe Cavities were full of Liquors of different Colours and Conſiſtence: Some contained a thin whitiſh Humour, others a pellucid

viſcous Gelly, like the White of an Egg, and ſome a white thick Matter, like *Pus*.——As the Contents of theſe *Glands* thus differed, ſo did their *Membranes*; ſome were very thin, others thicker, and many of them were become *cartilaginous:* In general, thoſe whoſe *Membranes* were thin, contained a thin whitiſh Liquor; and thoſe that were *cartilaginous*, a thick white Matter like *Pus*.——Their internal Surface was quite ſmooth, and none of their Cavities had any Communication with each other; nor could the Matter be preſſed out, without opening them with a Knife.

The Protuberance on the Left *Epigaſtrium* was occaſioned by a Quantity of Liquor lodged in a Cavity formed by the *Peritonæum*, which in this Place was about Two-tenths of an Inch thick: This Cavity extended itſelf over the Kidney and Spleen, and there was found in it above Two Quarts of thin Liquor of a darkiſh Colour.——The whole Quantity of Matter taken out of the fore-mentioned Cavity, and thoſe of the *Glands* which were opened, was about Four Gallons.

In the Cavity of the *Abdomen* there was found no Matter, or Water.

The *Omentum* was very white, and much decayed.

The Coats of the Stomach and *Inteſtines* were very thin and tender, and inflamed in ſeveral Places.—— The *Inteſtines* lay in the Right Side, and were filled with hard Excrements, forced into that Situation by the large Protuberance on the Left.

The Liver was very large, of a Colour more red than common, and full of Blood, which upon the ſmalleſt Inciſion flowed freely out of it; and the greateſt

greateſt Part of the Blood in the whole Body ſeemed to be accumulated in this *Viſcus*, and was of a darker red Colour than uſual.

The Gall-bladder was not bigger than natural, nor did it contain any Stones, or concreted Matter; and, upon gentle Preſſure, the Bile moved eaſily through the *Ductus Cyſticus*.

The *Pancreas* was ſmaller than common, and adhered cloſely to the *Duodenum*.

The Kidneys were a little inflamed, and of a flatter Figure than uſual; occaſioned, as I ſuppoſe, by the Preſſure of the *Peritonæum*.

The Cavity of the *Thorax* was greatly leſſened by the *Diaphragma*'s being preſſed upwards, by which the Lungs were likewiſe much compreſſed, and they adhered in ſeveral Places to the *Pleura* and *Mediaſtinum*.——The Heart was of a paler Colour than common: From the Middle to its *Apex*, it was preſſed flat, and there was little or no Water to be found in the *Pericardium*.

XI. *An Obſervation by Mr.* William Watſon, F. R. S. *of* Hydatides *voided* per Vaginam.

A Gentlewoman aged about 48, the Mother of many Children, after a Reſpite of Six Years, had, in *November* 1739. the Symptoms of Conception, which left her in *February*; from which time to the End of *March*, ſhe every Night diſcharged *per Vaginam Uteri* a conſiderable Quantity of Blood; and, not perceiving an Increaſe in her Belly, nor (which in